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district, the baggage of these men should be disinfected for the protection of the United States.

PROTECTION OF THE PORT.

Measures are necessary also for the protection of this port from incurring infection. Gibara, Holguin, and the district contributory, are free from infection now, and the history of the place gives us good hope of their remaining so, unless it is introduced from without. There will be a force of United States troops stationed in this district, especially in Holguin and Gibara, the gateway to the northern part of the province, which has no railroad communication with any place save Gibara. It seems, then, advisable to assume that these places are free from infection, that is, that there will be no recrudescence, that by this port infection is most liable to enter, and, therefore, to take measures for its protection.

INCOMING VESSELS.

The commerce by sea liable to introduce infection is the Herrera Line from Havana, Guantanamo, and Santiago; the steamer *City of San Antonio* visiting the same places and a line of schooners coming at irregular intervals from Havana and Matanzas. All of these carry passengers, and in these passengers and their baggage the danger lies.

At present the inspections are made by Dr. Gomez (assistant surgeon Second United States Volunteer Infantry), an excellent man, but working under old Spanish laws and not inspecting vessels from Cuban ports. I would recommend that a quarantine officer be appointed to inspect incoming vessels from Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Santiago, and Guantanamo as being "infected or suspicious ports." Dr. Salvador Gomez has been recommended for the position (*a*), and a supply of disinfectants has been ordered for the disinfection of baggage and vessels, as required.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report on yellow fever in Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, June 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on Monday, June 5, Assistant Surgeon Marcour, United States Navy, reported that he had a suspicious case of fever in the marine barracks, which are situated near the Machina, or custom house landing. At his request, I visited the patient, whom I found to be suffering with symptoms suspicious of yellow fever. The patient had been isolated and his personal effects removed from the dormitory in which he slept with 11 other men. I advised that judgment be suspended until the following morning, when, at 7 o'clock, I again visited the patient and gave as my opinion that the case was one of yellow fever. I offered the services of our disinfecting apparatus for the disinfection of the dormitory, which was accepted by Assistant Surgeon Marcour. This work was done under the direct supervision of Dr. Goodman, the dormitory being made as air-tight as possible and with 2 autoclaves the place thoroughly dis-

a Dr. Salvador Gomez has been appointed to fill the position.

infected with formaldehyd gas for twelve hours. All textile fabrics, consisting of the personal effects, clothing, mattress, sheets, etc., being taken to the barge *Protector* and sterilized in the steam chamber. The patient died Wednesday, June 7, and the autopsy confirmed the diagnosis. I then pursued the same process of disinfection of the building in which the patient died.

It is pleasant to state here, that Admiral Cromwell returned the thanks of the Navy for the assistance rendered by the Marine-Hospital Service.

Very respectfully,

W. F. BRUNNER,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Sanitary report from Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, June 12, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report for the week ended June 10, 1899: Thirty-one deaths were reported during this period, giving an annual death rate per thousand of 40.47, which is a slight decrease from the figures of the week previous, which were 41.77, and not 40.46, as erroneously stated in the last report.

The principal causes of death were as follows: Tuberculosis, 6; malarial fevers, 5; hydræmia, 3; gastro-enteritis, 3; typhoid fever, 2; enteritis, chronic, 2. The following cases of an infectious nature were reported: Typhoid fever, 2; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1.

The sanitary condition of the city and harbor continues excellent.

Very respectfully,

G. M. GUITERAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Smallpox in Nuevitas.

Sanitary Inspector Brunner reports, June 17, that smallpox is present at Nuevitas.

CUBA.

Report on yellow fever in Puerto Principe.

NUEVITAS, June 9, 1899.

SIR: Hearing through rumor on June 6 that there were some cases of yellow fever in Puerto Principe, I immediately wrote to Major Armstrong, Chief Surgeon of the province, requesting information. In reply he stated there had been 1 death from yellow fever at Puerto Principe, and that he had 2 other cases isolated and under observation. Not doubting the correctness of the statement, but desiring more specific information, I went to the town, returning here this morning. The case that died was one of 42 men constituting the provost guard of the town. The case had been in the general hospital several days, but had been removed upon discovering it to be yellow fever, and isolated. The guard had been removed to a camp out of the town, and the house occupied by it had been thoroughly disinfected. I went through the hospital and camp with Major Armstrong, and although more than ten days had passed, there was no further